

**ABSTRACT**

**METHOD FOR LOCATING DIFFICULT ACCESS POINTS ON A MAP**

The locating of difficult access points, on a topological map of the zone overflowed by an aircraft, plotted on the basis of a map of curvilinear distances taking account of the vertical flight profile of the aircraft, is effected by analyzing the map of curvilinear distances, by means of a chamfer mask cataloging the approximate values  $C(V)$  of the Euclidean distances separating a point  $C_{00}$  of the map from its nearest neighbors  $V$ , so as to extract therefrom, at each point  $C_{00}$  of the map of curvilinear distances, the discrepancies  $|DT(V) - DT(0)|$  of curvilinear distances separating the point considered  $C_{00}$  from its nearest neighbors  $V$ , compare these discrepancies  $|DT(V) - DT(0)|$  with the approximate values  $C(V)$  of the Euclidean distances of the chamfer mask and describe the point considered as difficult of access when a difference is noted between Euclidean distance and discrepancy of curvilinear distances. This locating proves to be useful for signaling the reliefs that are not accessible by a shortest path but are accessible after detour.

Fig. 10